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[23]

## NOTICE.

### MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the  
PUBLIC  
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PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

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## THE LOOTING OF ICHANG.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.  
FOREIGN WOMEN THREATENED AND  
ROBBED.

FOREIGNERS WOUNDED.

The Ichang correspondent of the *Nanking Hai Mercury* has furnished the following story of the looting at Ichang:—

ICHANG, June 7th.

My last letter to you was finished and sent to the post at seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 4th inst., and at that hour there was not the faintest suspicion that a dreadful fate was to befall this city in four hours' time. About half past ten, the signal was given by the firing off of rifles, that the time had come for the gallant comrades of the 3rd Regiment of the 1st Division to rally for the terrifying of the citizens of this town, and to loot them of their belongings.

This is the second time that the city has been looted in six months, and each time it has been done by the soldiers of the Chinese Government, who are supposed to be here for the protection of the people, but in reality for their oppression.

The Brigadier General in charge has said that he had orders to move one of his regiments to Hainan, and having noticed that the 3rd regiment had been rather restless, he gave orders on Saturday that they should be prepared to embark on the *Kwei Lee*, which was scheduled to sail from here at midnight on Sunday. It seems as if the members of the regiment immediately made up their minds that they would not depart empty handed.

At the signal, which must have been pre-arranged, and yet kept a great secret, the soldiers came forth from barracks, and simply took possession of the whole town, both within and without the walls. They carried their rifles and bayonets with them, and commandeered many men to carry the loot to their quarters. Every shop and dwelling house was visited between eleven at night and five the next morning, and the whole of the population passed a night of great terror. Firing of rifles was to be heard the whole night long, mingled with cries and shouts of one kind and another: fires were started at various places, and the whole district was light enough to see to walk around any where.

A walk through the principal parts of the city next day gave an idea of the destruction that had been accomplished, and the thoroughness of the looting: there was hardly a shop that had not been entered and cleaned of its contents, except such places as were occupied by the workers in brass, wood and iron, which things were of little value and hard to carry off. Silk and piece goods shops, as well as those dealing in miscellaneous articles were left without a vestige of property in their shops, and even their shelves and show cases had been smashed to atoms. Money had been demanded at the point of the bayonet, and clothes boxes had to be opened to have their contents carried off: women were denuded of their ornaments and other articles of value.

Amongst official places that were looted are the Post Office, both the main office on the bund, in the foreign quarter, and the branch office in the city: the magistrate's yamen in the city, where the prisoners were released.

Amongst those that were looted first and burned afterwards are the Bank of China, though the strong room is still to be seen inside the ruins, apparently intact: the native Chamber of Commerce (quite a large building); the offices and quarters of the Ma Lu Chu, or Road Board. One story told me about the "burning of the Chamber of Commerce" was that there was a very large number of notes there, which, on the first sound of alarm, were destroyed by being cut into three pieces, and so the place was fired in revenge for this.

Quite a number of shops were burned beside the Bank of China, and further along the same street, another fire had been started which destroyed three silver shops, one of which was only opened five days before as it had taken them all that time to recover from the last looting. There was another fire in one of the main streets in the heart of the city, but only one shop was destroyed there.

Foreign persons and property have also suffered: near the Bank of China are the premises of the Anlei Shipping Company (British), which have been destroyed in that fire, and also the premises of the West China Steamship Co. (American). In the fire further along that street one retail shop of the Standard Oil Co. has been destroyed, in which there might be money to the extent of \$2,000, as well as valuable stocks.

Another fire took place in the foreign quarter, a property belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission, and occupied by one or two small foreign firms, having been set on fire. Amongst foreign properties that were looted were the Japanese Consulate and some Japanese shops: the two shops of a Greek merchant were absolutely empty the next day: some French firms were also looted. The houses occupied by three British subjects were entered and goods carried off: in one of them the occupant was in the house, and the lady had a bayonet and a pistol pointed at her breast, and her rings, including her marriage ring were ruthlessly torn from her fingers: in another house considerable damage was done to fittings and furniture.

Two Japanese have been wounded, one of them very seriously, and another foreigner had a very narrow escape. He was out on the street, when he was held up by some of the looters, who relieved him of a diamond ring and some valuables, and as he ran they pursued, till finally he managed to escape into the premises occupied as offices and dwelling

house by the manager of the Standard Oil Co. The soldiers shot right into this house, but did not break through to loot it, as some one with them called out that it was foreign property.

The brutality and savagery of the soldiers is beyond dispute. It is hard to find the correct number of those who have been foully murdered by them, but it may be put at several tens, and the wounded may be one or two hundreds. One resident who saw the body of a murdered man lying by the wayside said that the body had been hacked in such a way that it would have been a disgrace to the lowest savages.

While all this was going on, no steps of any kind were taken by the native authorities to protect foreign life and property, and so they just had to exist as best they could during the most horrible and trying night; and not only so, but some were attacked personally and had to stand over or see their goods looted under the threat of being thrust with a bayonet or shot with a pistol while many gates were battered at, but resisted such attempts to force an entrance.

Next day the gallant and victorious soldiers were provided with a whole vessel, viz. the *Kwei Lee*, on to which they were permitted to load their loot, and the vessel sailed about 8 in the evening loaded down to the gun-wales with soldiers and their loot bound for Hainan: the despoiled citizens could only stand along the banks of the river and watch with pathetic eyes, the vanishing of their goods, and the splendid organisation that was officially assisted to enable the marauders to get off with the ill-gotten gains: for officers accompanied the men on board, and knew quite well that they were making off with the belongings of the citizens.

One's whole sympathy goes out to the kindly and patient people who had thus to stand by and see their houses and shops looted, and numbers of their fellows murdered and wounded, but words fail to convey the depth of the indignation that one feels for the whole of the Government and higher officials of China for such gross outrage as has been committed in this place for the second time in six months, for they are to blame. I do not know whether the soldiers have been paid the Government, the Tuchen, the General in charge, are all to be severely blamed for this trouble. Why were not loyal troops called out to suppress the rioters? Why should such undisciplined men be permitted to have access to the arsenal, and so supply themselves with as much ammunition as was used that fatal night? Why? Why? Why? One can ask a number of questions, but there is no one to answer them.

But depend upon it that trade will be very low in this place for some time to come, and the merchants had made splendid efforts to re-establish themselves after the last looting, and I should guess that most of the present stocks were in the shops on credit: now that has all been looted, and where are they to get future credit? Likewise those firms which deal largely with foreign business houses will be crying out for some kind of protection for their business, or they will not be able to carry on.

If it can be hoped, and one would strongly urge that such bodies as the Chambers of Commerce, the China Association or others interested should make representations to the Ministers in Peking, and urge that measures be taken not only to prevent such occurrences in the future, but to see that adequate punishment is meted out to those responsible for failing to suppress or prevent the present looting. The only way to safeguard the future is that all these soldiers should be returned to civil life at the earliest possible moment, and then we should see a country full of people who would smile with happiness, and business and trade would boom.

P.S.—It should be added that many of the foreign ladies went to the Customs House for safety, and that later, it was considered a good thing to land a party from H.M.S. *Gent* which was in port, to ensure the safety of those in the Customs compound. This is near the bund, and an easy place to escape to a steamer from, if ever such a thing should be considered necessary. H.B.L. Consul was also indefatigable in doing all he could for the safety and comfort of his nationals.

## THE FILIPINOS AND INDEPENDENCE.

A message from Manila says:—The American Mission headed by General Wood and Mr. Forbes has received many petitions expressing on one part the views of the islanders and complaining on the other about the carelessness of the present authorities.

Filipinos complain about the judicial system, which is generally admitted as bad. Reports to the Mission show 27,000 cases pending before the Courts. The local Courts have not won the confidence of the poorer class. Except the Judges of the Supreme Court, all others seem to depend upon political parties.

Other reports describe jealousies between tribes and races, religious differences, language difficulties, existing throughout the Islands. There are twenty-seven dialects. The English language is only spoken by the younger generation.

To the Filipino leaders who interviewed him, General Wood declared that lack of military training and poverty of the local Government make the nation helpless against a strong country. As to protection, he left the impression that this country if given independence cannot have such a guarantee as Cuba enjoys.

Mr. Forbes told the Filipinos to wait for their independence. He never discouraged or encouraged them, but emphasized that the first essential condition for a Government was economic independence. He added that the Filipinos must render the country stable for independence, and affirmed that the spirit of self-determination caused the civil war in America, which proved detrimental to national interests. He wished the Filipinos were running their own business in manufacturing, shipping and producing.

## FIGHTING IN SOUTH CHINA.

SUCCESSSES OF THE KWANGSI TROOPS.

The *Daily Bulletin* learns as follows from an authoritative source:—  
NEWS FROM YAN-CHOW AND LIN-CHOW.  
New Kwangsi troops after fighting with the Kwangtung soldiers, have defeated the latter, and on the 18th instant they captured and occupied Ling-shan and Yau-chow.

Commander Fung, who is on the side of Kwangsi, is sending his troops to attack Wipoo.

NEWS FROM KAO-KOW.  
The Kwangsi troops attacked and captured Lin-yuen and Lin-shan on the 18th instant.

NEWS FROM KO-CHOW.  
Fierce fighting has taken place between the Kwangtung and Kwangsi soldiers. The Tak-sheng district has been surrounded by the latter.

## THE CANTONESE VERSION.

The *Canton Times* of yesterday says:—The mandate issued by the bogus Peking Government on May 14th ordering General Lu Yung-ting to attack Kwangtung has been obeyed in so far as the Kwangsi Militarists have been able to obey it. The Kwangsi soldiers in Linchow and at Linshan have launched attacks which were repulsed by the Cantonese troops. The Cantonese army on the border was held in restraint because General Chan Chung-ming did not desire an open conflict with Kwangsi if it could be avoided. But now the time has come for the Cantonese army to take vigorous steps against this Kwangsi menace. General Chan, as reported in the vernacular Press, has gone on an inspection tour to the front. His arrival there will be the signal for a united attack against Kwangsi. As the Canton troops are better trained and have repeatedly gained victories over their Kwangsi enemies, their morale is much better than the morale of the Kwangsi forces. It is true, there are some Kwangsi troops that have never crossed swords with the Cantonese Army: their strength, therefore, cannot be known. But Ma Chi, Shum Hung-ying, Lin Fu and the other generals who were driven from Kwangtung last year, command soldiers who have suffered defeat so often that they are not expected to put up much of a fight. Furthermore, the Kwangsi Militarists are jealous of each other. Each leader thinks himself superior to his fellows and worthy of a more honourable rank. This, too, should work for the advantage of the Cantonese troops. Then again, the soldiers have been without pay for some time. They may welcome the opportunity to ravage the provinces of Kwangtung but if the initial successes go to the Cantonese army, the Kwangsi troops will become disheartened and probably mutiny.

On the other hand, the Cantonese soldiers know what they are fighting for when they go to the front. They must either vanquish the Kwangsi Militarists or again place their necks under Kwangsi's iron heel. They are fighting to protect this province from a ruthless and devastating invader. The outrages committed by the Kwangsi troops in Wuyueing and other districts, against innocent, defenseless villagers last year will be repeated if the Kwangsi troops come back. Every Cantonese knows this: so there is a united province back of General Chan Chung-ming's army. The Canton Government will have the financial support of the entire citizen body. In times of peace the Cantonese may often quarrel among themselves but in the presence of the enemy we are united.

It would be a mistake to underestimate the power of the Kwangsi forces. But that power has been greatly weakened by the events that have recently taken place along the Yangtze. Fukien and Kiangsi cannot render assistance to Kwangsi as they were ordered to do. The attitude of the Chekiang tubun and the mutinies which occurred in Ichang and Wuchang will prevent Peking from giving much attention to the hostilities between Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Though there are a band of Peking agents in Hongkong under the leadership of Yeung Wing-tai, their activities will be rendered futile once Wuchow is captured.

The Kwangsi army may try to force their way to the coast through Yum-lim. They must have a port through which to get their munitions and supplies. Wuchow serves the purpose now but after that port is completely bottled up, Kwangsi will be isolated.

We do not pose as a military expert but as we see the relative chances for success, the advantages all lie with the Cantonese. We anticipate the fall of Wuchow before the end of the month.

## KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, —the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their speciality.—Advr. [52]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"LAOMEDON"

From NEW YORK.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 20th.  
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays within the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th June will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th July, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 19th, 1921. [1088]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"LYCAON"

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 19th, 1921. [1085]

## THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship

"PERU"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns under extra hazardous Godowns of Hols Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th June, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th June, at 10 a.m.  
All Claims must reach us before the 1st July, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 21st, 1921. [1092]

## Corn Comes Off In One Piece

"Gels-It" Leaves Too As Smooth As the Palm of Your Hand.

There is only one corn remedy in the world that peels corns and calluses off like a banana skin, and that is "Gels-It". For those who walk and stand a great deal, for



Put 2 drops of "Gels-It" on, and smile!

shoppers and dancers, there is immediate relief from corn pains, and a quick and easy way to get rid of them. "Gels-It" is applied in two or three seconds. There is no work, no trouble, no pain. "Gels-It" is a new wrapping of the corn, and it is so easy to do as from the true flesh and you feel it right off with your fingers while you wonder at the sight and smile. That is why "Gels-It" is the biggest selling corn-remedy in the world today. "Gels-It" is the guaranteed money-back corn-remedy, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Made by E. J. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Obtainable and all Chemists from SING & MUI, 10, Prince's Bldg., Hongkong. [1011]



# CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE VISIT OF ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The lucubrations of a "Staunch Catholic" make one inclined to say, as Dr. Johnson said to a similar wadjet: "Nay, sir, an you bring gabble into it I'll not argue with you."

No one loves his enemies or ever will do, least of all Roman Catholics who, for 15 centuries at any rate, were more happily employed in burning them! and as for calling such a man as Mannix a "good old Archbishop"—well, go say the least, it's a very poor compliment to that august breed of prosperous Churchmen. He may indeed be old, let's hope he is—very old! but it would be difficult to prove him good, and in the meantime let him not come here.—Yours, etc.,

PATRIOTIC ATHEIST.

Hongkong, June 21st, 1921.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—There is a persistent rumour to the effect that some of those gnatting against the reception to Archbishop Mannix intend distributing leaflets on the Irish Question with a view to associating the arrival of the Archbishop with such distribution.

If there is any truth in the report, the public will know that the leaflets are the work of the "opposition," and not of Hongkong Catholics, the large majority of whom are not even remotely interested in the Irish Question.—Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—With reference to the correspondence in your columns to-day, it would appear that "Catholic Loyalist" and "Anti-Higot" have failed properly to grasp the meaning of "Loyalists" letter dated the 19th inst. There is no doubt but that the majority of H.B. Majesty's subjects would extend a hearty welcome to any dignitary of the Catholic Church. Such welcome could not, however, be properly extended to one who by his actions can only be reasonably minded citizens, be considered as an undesirable.

It is, probably, fortunate that Mannix happens in the 20th Century. At an earlier time, he would, undoubtedly, have been debarred from being in a position to continue his ill teachings. Enclosing my card.—Yours, etc.,

FREE THINKER.

Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921.

## CARDINAL LOGUE AND PEACE IN IRELAND.

### WARNING AGAINST CRIME.

By way of contrast to the views on the Irish problem to which Archbishop Mannix of Australia has given expression, we reproduce the following dispatch from Belfast, which appears in one of the latest numbers of the London Daily Telegraph to hand:—

Considerable importance is attached to a declaration by Cardinal Logue yesterday that an Irish Republic would never be achieved so long as England had a man to fight. This is the most definite pronouncement on the subject that has yet come from a member of the hierarchy, and in the light of the efforts that are being made for peace is regarded as significant.

The declaration was made at a confirmation service in Glenties, a remote part of county Tyrone, and, unfortunately, it has not been fully reported. His Eminence warned the people against the commission of any crime, and said a great many people, including a number of influential persons both in Ireland and England, were making every effort to establish peace. He himself knew for a fact that, if the people in Ireland abandoned crime, they could obtain anything that was necessary for the country. An Irish Republic they would never achieve so long as England had a man to fight. If they got a full measure of self-government, with control of taxation, that would give them all they asked for. He warned the youth of the country against the old stages, which seemed to love organising crime.

## GIRL ROBS A BABY.

### AN UNUSUAL CASE.

The girl snatcher who stole a bangle from a baby's wrist at Yau-mat was again before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday morning.

The Magistrate regarding a charge of this kind against a girl, as unusual, had adjourned the case to give it special consideration, and he now stated that he would discharge the girl with a caution, in view of her youth, and on condition that her uncle fulfilled his undertaking to send her back to her relatives in the country.

## FIRE AT SEA ON S.S. "TORILLA."

The British steamer *Torilla*, caught fire during her voyage from Singapore, which port she left a few days ago, arriving in Hongkong yesterday. On June 16th fire was reported in the No. 4 hold, and dense clouds of smoke were issuing. Hoses were brought to bear and the outbreak was soon quelled. No great damage was done. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

## SHAUKIWAN LIGHT RAILWAY OPERATION OF SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

The result of the Magistrate's test of the safety arrangements at the light railway at the A.P.C. Depot at Shaukiwai was reported yesterday, when the summons against the contractor was called on again.

The police case was that the trucks passed across the road too soon after the passing of a motor bicycle and side car. Mr. W. R. Andrews, of the P.W.D., who was called as an additional witness for the prosecution, said he regarded it as a very close thing and a narrow escape.

The Magistrate said the defence had demonstrated to him, on the spot, that they could get the truck across the road before the police Sergeant could pull up his motor bicycle and turn round to see it. Two or three times, they did it.

Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said that no flag was exhibited when the police sergeant was there.

The Magistrate: No, there would not be if the defence is speaking the truth that the barrier was down.

Mr. King: We are trying to devise some means of securing the safety of the public without abolishing the use of the crossing which would be a serious inconvenience to the contractor and the company.

The Magistrate: I should think the best way would be a reliable watchman there.

Mr. Rowan (for the defendant): My client will take every precaution.

The Magistrate: I am going to dismiss the summons because I have a doubt about the facts. If the barrier was down, there was no neglect.

## RINDERPEST OUTBREAK.

### SANITARY ORDERS DISOBEYED.

A Chinese woman, who keeps cows in Kowloon City, was charged, yesterday afternoon, in Mr. R. E. Lindsell's Court for moving her cattle from an infected shed without permission.

Sanitary Inspector R. Duncan said there had been an outbreak of rinderpest in defendant's cattle shed, in Kowloon City. The usual measures were taken. On the 10th instant the defendant's cattle shed was declared an infected area. Notices in Chinese and English were posted by him on the defendant's shed prohibiting the removal of any article or cattle to any other place without the permission of the Sanitary Board. On the 15th instant at about 1 p.m. witness visited the defendant's cattle shed in company with the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon to inspect the cattle. Two of the cattle were missing. The No. 1 cow in charge stated that the two missing cattle had been removed to Canton, but he traced them to Matsuwei, where they were on the point of collapse, dying.

The Magistrate: That would mean that they were very infectious!

Witness: Yes, certainly. In further evidence the Inspector mentioned that carcasses of animals that died of rinderpest were always buried near the slaughter house, so that the place of interment could be under observation, otherwise the country people took the carcasses up again although they were soaked in disinfectant.

The defendant's No. 1 cowlie said the inspector told them they might sell the sick cows.

The Magistrate: Who is going to believe that?

A fine of \$50 was imposed.

## CHARGE OF THEFT DISMISSED.

Style was alleged to have been the motive that led an Indian watchman employed by Messrs. Daniel & Co., of Wyndham Street, to prosecute a Chinese boy on a charge of stealing a metal wristwatch. Two tickets relating to stolen clothing were found in the boxes of other Chinese employees when the police searched the premises, but the Indian expressed a desire not to charge the owners but to continue proceedings against the defendant for the alleged theft of the watch. The defendant himself produced a pawn ticket for a watch which the proprietor's son had given him. Evidence in support of this statement having been given, Sub-Inspector Field expressed the opinion that the complainant had laid the prosecution out of spite, and Mr. Lindsell dismissed the charge.

## LARGE HAUL OF CIGARETTES.

In connection with the five cases each containing 24,000 cigarettes shipped to Hongkong from Macao by the s.s. *Sut An* as tea, a Chinese merchant appeared before Magistrate Orme yesterday to answer a charge of having attempted to evade payment of duty. The police alleged that coolies stopped by Revenue Officers when loading the cases on to a truck at the wharf named the defendant as consignee. He professed to be a tea merchant, but the police asserted that his premises were practically devoid of furniture and carried very sparse stocks. After hearing the evidence of two of the coolies the Magistrate adjourned further hearing until to-day. Mr. C. F. Mason conducted the defence.

## ALLEGED PASSENGERS' REVOLT.

### PROTRACTED LEGAL ARGUMENT.

NO PRECEDENTS FOR THE "TIKEM-BANG" CASE.

Two hours' legal argument, yesterday afternoon, with regard to the alleged revolt of nine Chinese passengers and one member of the crew of the s.s. *Tikem-bang*, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy indicated the existence of certain technical difficulties. None of the legal luminaries concerned was prepared to quote a precedent that covered the case. Apparently, revolts by passengers have been very rare in legal history. "But it seemed to be agreed that one member of the crew, alone, could not revolt or conspire to revolt, and if the case before the Court only one member of the crew was charged, in addition to the nine passengers.

The Magistrate said he understood that Mr. Leo D'Almada and Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defendants, wanted to attempt to convince him that the prosecution, on the evidence of the officers of the ship, had not made out a case on which the Court would be justified in committing, or of extraditing, in the event of the requisition being received from the Dutch Indies.

Mr. D'Almada addressed the Magistrate at some length. He contended that there must be *prima facie* proof of guilt according to English rules of evidence, and objected that no specific acts of revolt were mentioned in the warrant. By the omission the accused were placed at a loss. In common law, a Master had absolute control over his passengers; they were bound to obey his reasonable orders; he had power to put them in irons and, for offences, passengers were liable under the Merchant Shipping Acts which were applicable, he believed, to all nations.

The Magistrate: Are the Acts of universal application?

Mr. Wakeman (for the Crown): Only to British ships.

Mr. D'Almada said that when the Captain notified Hongkong the wording of his message indicated that he had no intention of suggesting that the men were committing a revolt. He used the words "trouble" or "disturbance."

The Magistrate: It only shows he did not know the nature of the extraditable offence. I think you are going too far there.

Mr. D'Almada: Perhaps more importance will be attached to it hereafter. Assuming for the moment that passengers are liable equally with the crew, is there evidence of "revolt"? Mr. D'Almada criticised the evidence with the object of showing that the acts of the passengers were not of a very alarming character; they only became excited, shouted and gesticulated and created a disturbance.

Mr. M. K. Lo made the point that a person to be extradited must be guilty according to the laws of the extraditing country. He did not think that those passengers, if British subjects, could be indicted for their conduct. Mr. Lo quoted a case before Mr. Justice Abinger to show that a single seaman could not be accused of conspiring to revolt. As to passengers the Merchant's Shipping Acts dealt with them and provided 22 fines for minor offences. In this case, instead of proceeding under these Acts, the Crown wanted to extradite the passengers. It was using a steam hammer to crack a nut.

Mr. Lo said he could not imagine a Captain guilty of a weaker attitude than this one. When, by neglecting to hold proper inquiry into a dispute, he had aroused a storm of feeling he did not act firmly, or the people would have been quelled at once.

Mr. Wakeman, replying for the Crown, quoted the Act of 2nd Wm. III, which after dealing with offences by the crew of a vessel continued: "or if any person shall lay violent hands on his commander."

Mr. D'Almada and Mr. Lo rejoined that "his commander" proved that the reference was to seamen.

The Magistrate thought "any" person might include the passenger; the Captain was his commander, too, for the time being.

Mr. Wakeman, continuing his argument, also dealt with the evidence in detail, and said that if the conduct of the passengers did not amount to revolt he did not know what did. If this was a case in which the Magistrate would commit for trial, it was a case which was extraditable.

The Magistrate intimated that he would hear the defence on one or two points still outstanding and adjourned the case for another week.

## CANTON BANKER'S CONCUBINE.

### SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.

Two men and a woman appeared at the Magistracy, yesterday, on the complaint of a Chinese banker in Canton.

The woman is a concubine of the complainant. Sometime ago she eloped with one of the male defendants, taking with her \$2,000 worth of jewellery and clothing. Enquiries were made in Canton and it was ascertained that the concubine of the banker had come to Hongkong. The police here hunted for them several days and succeeded in locating them yesterday in the servants' quarters of the Government Civil Hospital. They were having a meal at the time and in the pocket of the woman's jacket was recovered about \$400 worth of jewellery. Her lover was wearing a gold button which was claimed by the banker.

Inspector Watt said that probably a requisition might arrive from Canton within the next few days for the extradition of the woman and her lover.

Mr. H. W. Woo applied for a week's remand, and this was granted.

## CHILD SLAVERY UNDER BRITISH RULE.

### CONDITIONS IN HONGKONG.

[BY LIEUT.-COMMANDER HASLEWOOD, R.N., IN THE "DAILY NEWS."]

It is high time that the British public were fully informed of the abominable system of child-slavery which prevails in the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

For nearly a hundred years this island, with its 200,000 Chinese inhabitants, has been under our rule. There are now some 6,000 Europeans, and the island is controlled by the Governor and a Legislative Council. When I was acting as Superintendent of the Admiralty Chart Depot there in 1918, my wife and I were horrified by the screams of a child which came during the evening from a Chinese house.

As a result of our efforts to make inquiries we came to the conclusion that this must be one of those cases of slavery which we had heard darkly hinted at. When I reported the case to the police I was told that it was "probably a slave girl." My wife immediately began investigation, and these revealed to us the fact which had indeed already been discussed in a sermon by the British chaplain, that each Chinese house in the Colony had one or more girls virtually in a position of slavery. The custom is called adoption, but money payments are usually made, and in the majority of cases the girls become household drudges and worse. As the result of our action I relinquished my appointment, and step by step have forced the Colonial Office to admit the material fact in this grave indictment of British honour.

### SLAVE BROKERS.

A reply recently given by the Colonial Office to questions regarding the buying and selling of children in Hongkong was as follows:—

Buying and selling of human beings does not take place openly in Hongkong, but it does exist there, as elsewhere in China, by which, in return for a money payment, girls are transferred to the care of another household, usually for the purpose of domestic service, though the transaction is described by the Chinese as a form of adoption.

Outside official circles it is hard to believe that anyone can distinguish the difference between the transfer of a girl for a money payment and actual buying and selling. Subverting under this custom, the most revolting abuses in the traffic of girls and children are openly carried out. Go-betweens or brokers are employed for the sale and purchase of these unfortunate girls, and the fact that large numbers are sold into the local houses of ill-fame and are shipped overseas for the same purpose, is perfectly well known to the whole shipping community.

### SOLD "IN MARRIAGE."

The *Hongkong Weekly Press* of March 12th, 1921, writes as follows:—

"We have heard" one of the leading Chinese residents of Hongkong express the opinion that fully 50 per cent. of the children bought in the Colony are bought really as a commercial speculation.

They are purchased at a very tender age for a few dollars, "trained to domestic service" for a few years, and sold in marriage perhaps for many times the original purchase price.

In circumstances like these, it will instantly be recognised that the system is open to great abuse, especially in the case of children who fail to develop personal attractions which enhance their marketable value.

An outstanding feature of the case is that the above practice has been definitely announced as illegal in China itself, and that the Colonial Office are fully aware of this fact, but in spite of this no steps are taken to abolish the practice in Hongkong.

### BURNS AND BRUISES.

Revolting cases of brutal ill-treatment were brought before the Hongkong magistracy on July 15th and August 3rd of last year, when two girls were taken to the hospital covered with burns and bruises from head to foot as a result of the treatment they had received from their pursuers. On January 24th and on January 25th of this year, and also on February 7th, three small girl children were taken to hospital in the same condition. One of them while sick (as her mistress admitted) had been beaten and kicked about, and bore the marks of a rattan cane. To quote the exact words, "she was literally covered with bruises caused by some man's rough instrument."

The following case shows that the buying and selling as by no means confined to adoption and domestic service, as the Colonial Office would have us believe:—

On December 8th, 1920, a Chinese woman was charged with obtaining by false pretences the sum of thirty dollars. The evidence showed that she arranged for the sale of her sister as a concubine. As is usual in these cases, incredible as it may seem, no exception was taken to the buying and selling, but only to the question of false pretences, the woman having represented her sister as being unmarried.

### LADIES' BURDENS.

A case came before the courts recently in which tiny children aged 11 and 13 were found to be carrying weights of 60 lb. up the steep hill of the Peak, Hongkong.

Arising from this case questions in the House of Commons elicited the fact that there are no regulations in Hongkong controlling the amount of work which a child may be called upon to do, nor any limit of hours for which a child may be called upon to work, and, further, that a resolution carried unanimously at a meeting of the Sanitary Board in Hongkong in May, 1910, calling for by-laws prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in factories or workshops for more than 10 hours in any one day was rejected.

It is intolerable that such a state of slavery should exist in a British colony, where a British Governor rules practically without check, and it would appear that nothing but public opinion is likely to effect any real or lasting reform.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF HALF HOSE IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL. PURE WOOL LIGHT WEIGHT SOCKS IN PLAIN COLOURS, CHECKS, STRIPES AND EMBROIDERED CLOX. Prices Ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 pr.



THIS SOCK, AS SHOWN, IS IDEAL FOR SUMMER WEAR. IT IS THIN, COOL, PERFECT FITTING, YET DURABLE, AND PRACTICALLY HOLE-PROOF. THE PRICES OF INTERWOVEN ARE—

Lisle \$1.75 Silk \$3.25 pr.

OTHER GRADES OF HALF HOSE ARE "WIRE-TIPPED" \$1.50 PR. AND THE "LILY OF FRANCE" IN A HEAVY SILK \$3.50 TO \$5.00 PR. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[18]

## FAMOUS WHISKIES

### AT REDUCED PRICES

|                                    | Per doz. | Per bot. |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| ROYAL GEORGE—EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR | \$40     | \$3.50   |
| DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—SPECIAL SCOTCH | 40       | 3.50     |
| WHITE HOESE CELLAR                 | 44       | 3.75     |
| NAPIER JOHNSTONE—SQUARE BOTTLE     | 44       | 3.75     |
| PALL MALL—GUARANTEED 11 YEARS OLD  | 45       | 3.80     |

For Coast and Ships orders of not less than 1 dozen \$12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

NEW STOCK

JUST RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S (THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER SUITINGS IN WHITE SERGES, CASHMERES and FLANNELS.

WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR CELEBRATED "TAIPO CLOTH" FOR SUMMER WEAR.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## G. R. NOTICE.

THE owners of TRUCKS, TROLLEYS, CARRIAGES and VANS are hereby notified that their VEHICLE LICENSES are due for RENEWAL on July 1st, 1921.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, June 21st, 1921.

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1921, at 11 a.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Island Lot 2328 near Wong Nei-chong Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from the 8th July, 1912.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. | Relativity No. | Locality.                                                                                               | Boundary Measurements. | Contents in Square Feet. | Annual Rental. | Upset Price. |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1   | 1              | At the junction of the road leading to the Island Lot 2328 and the road leading to the Island Lot 2329. | 100 feet by 100 feet.  | 4,000                    | 12             | 4,000        |

[1697]

## HONGKONG BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

THE following MUNICIPAL DONATIONS have been made to the BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION:

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Sir Robert Ho Tung...    | \$500. |
| Mr. Ho Koon Tong...      | \$500. |
| Mr. Ho Koon Tong...      | \$500. |
| Mr. Chui Shun So...      | \$500. |
| Mr. Chui Kung Po...      | \$500. |
| Mr. H. M. H. Namazee...  | \$500. |
| Mr. Tang Foo...          | \$100. |
| Hon. Mr. Chan Shiu Ki... | \$100. |
| Mr. Chan Chun Chuen...   | \$100. |
| Mr. Chan Ten Son...      | \$100. |
| Mr. Ko Tze Fui...        | \$100. |
| Mr. Yick Kee Chow...     | \$50.  |
| Mr. Wong Yung Kai...     | \$50.  |
| Dr. Wan Yau Kai...       | \$50.  |
| Mr. Kwok Chun...         | \$50.  |
| Mr. Chow Tsun Nin...     | \$50.  |
| Mr. Lam Po Hung...       | \$50.  |
| Mr. R. Wong Tze...       | \$50.  |
| Mr. Ma Yuk Shun...       | \$50.  |
| Mr. Tong Wan Tung...     | \$50.  |
| Mr. Tam Pak Shiu...      | \$50.  |
| Mr. Lam Koon Tung...     | \$50.  |
| Mr. Leung Shu Tung...    | \$50.  |

A. O. BRAUN.

Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. [1698]

## KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

## THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by June 28th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 27th, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 21st, 1920. [1699]

## IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911 to 1915.

## and

## IN THE MATTER OF THE FOO SANG HONG, LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the FOO SANG HONG, LIMITED, (In Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1921, at 4.00 p.m. for the purposes provided in such section.

## WOO YEE TUNG, Liquidator.

Dated 22nd June, 1921. [1699]

## NOTICE.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 4372 for 12 old silver shares, No. 4387/88 now converted into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS BEACH (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1694]

## INTIMATIONS

## SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A MEETING will be held in the BOARD-ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Office on THURSDAY next, 23rd JUNE, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of forming a Hongkong Branch of the Society.

Anyone interested in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is cordially invited to attend. [1076]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 8143 in this Company standing in the names of RHODERICK MCNEILL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [1087]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JUNE 25th, commencing at 4 p.m.

The Charge for Admission will be \$1 for others than members of the Hongkong Jockey Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Programmes may be obtained from Messrs. NOROSHA & Co. on FRIDAY, 24th JUNE, price 20 cents. Hongkong, June 21st, 1921. [1688]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## LARSEN SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for one or more LARSEN SUBS. for the OFFICIAL MEETING 1922 (if obtainable at about the same price as last year i.e. \$300) will please apply in writing to the undersigned, or sign the Lists posted in the Hongkong Jockey Club Stables and the Coffee Room at the Race Course.

Members are reminded that the Lists CLOSE on JUNE 23rd.

H. BIRKETT, Clerk of the Course. [1089]

## G. R. POLICE NOTICE.

## HIRE OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that KOWLOON and NEW KOWLOON will in future be divided into 5 Districts to enable the public to obtain PUBLIC JINRICKSHAS in an emergency or when such are not available on the Public Jinricksha Stands:

District No. 1. Tsim Sha Teui Police District. Telephone for this district is installed in Ngan Shing Kwai's Jinricksha Depot at No. 112, Canton Road. Telephone No. K 11.

District No. 2. Yau Ma Tei Police District. Telephone for this district is installed in Ngan Luk's Jinricksha Depot at No. 142, Canton Road. Telephone No. K 71.

District No. 3. Sham Shui Po & Mong Kok Police District. Telephone for these districts is installed in Ngan Fung's Jinricksha Depot at 38, Portland Street. Telephone No. K 361.

District No. 4. Hung Hom Police District. Telephone for this district is installed in Chan Chai Tin's Jinricksha Depot at 41, Cook Street. Telephone No. K 527.

District No. 5. Kowloon City Police District. Telephone for this district is installed in Chan Yui Tin's Jinricksha Depot at No. 41, Cook Street. Telephone No. K 527.

The Public are strongly advised to impress on their employees the Telephone Number of the Jinricksha Depot nearest to their own premises so that no time may be lost in getting Jinrickshas. Should there be no Jinricksha available in any particular Jinricksha Depot the foreman of such Depot has instruction to pass the message on to the next Depot and ensure that a Jinricksha is sent.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, June 16th, 1921. [1084]

## G. R. SALE by tender of W. D. Vessel "HERCULES."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various spare stores.

Tender forms will be issued on application to the undersigned.

Tender forms to reach the Ordinance Office, not later than 12 Noon, 1st July, 1921.

The vessel is now lying at R.A.S.C. Pier and can be viewed on production of form of tender to the Officer in charge Transport, R.A.S.C.

Particulars of the vessel are:—

Length ... 85 feet.

Beam ... 17 " 2 inches

Depth ... 10 " 3 "

Displacement Tonnage ... 170.

Horse Power ... 30.

Working pressure per sq. in. 150 lbs.

Engines by Cox & Co. Palmouth.

Vessel built at Palmouth.

Construction of vessel. Wood up to water line.

Approximate carrying capacity:—

25 Tons or 100 Passengers.

E. G. SPINK, Captain, Ordinance Officer.

R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East. [1048]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:—  
Boxes CK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LU.  
LW, MA, ME, 50.

WANTED.—About \$60,000 (Sixty thousand) at 8% (or near) for two years on mortgage of FIRST-CLASS HOUSE PROPERTY, with option to purchase by Mortgagee within a period of two years.—Reply strictly confidential to Box ME, c/o Daily Press Office. [1077]

## CAPTAIN SAMUEL CORNELL PLANT DECEASED 1921.

ANY person having knowledge concerning any will or testament of the above is requested to communicate with: LETTS BROTHERS, Solicitors, 8, Bartlett's Buildings, London, E.C. 2, England. [1077]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, KELLET CREST, No. 68, The Arcade, Box No. 1050. Care of Daily Press Office. [1050]

## TO LET FURNISHED.

FROM June 24th to October 4th. No. 22, PEAK. Apply—  
G. M. HARTON, Hotel Mansions. [1031]

## WANTED.

WANTED in October FURNISHED HOUSE or LARGE FLAT. Box No. 1081. Care of Daily Press Office. [1081]

## WANTED.

ENGINEERING, MACHINERY, & HARDWARE ASSISTANT (Chinese) for outport Agency. Must be good Salesman. Permanent position. Good prospects for energetic man. Apply giving Age, full particulars of Experience and Salary expected to: Box No. 1035. Care of Daily Press Office. [1035]

## FOR SALE.

5-SEATER MAXWELL CAR. Tyres, practically new; Engine just been overhauled, \$1,400 or best offer. Box 1091. Care of Daily Press Office. [1091]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

## JUST RECEIVED

GRUYERE CHEESE, \$1.30 per lb.

EDAM " " \$3.50 " ball

HADDOKS " " 0.70 " lb.

KIPPERS " " 0.60 " "

## THE DAIRY FARM ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

## JAPANESE NEW COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

10th anniversary of

Postal System.

11 SENS AND 3 SENS

PICTORIAL

at 10 cents per set of 2 Stamps.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Philatelic Goods

Post Cards, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 820. [168]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 2382.

## WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS.—[MISCELLANEOUS GOODS]

THURSDAYS.—[VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE]

SATURDAYS.—[EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE]

## INTIMATION

## OLD BROWN BRANDY.



25 Years in wood.

Specially selected for

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 618.

## MARRIAGE.

WADSWELL—CHRISTIE.—At Shanghai, on June 15th, JOHN, son of the late JOHN S. WADSWELL, London, to MARGARET HELEN MAXSON, daughter of the late Rev. George Christie, M.A., Hunnatsing, Shensi.

Hongkong Office: 114, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1921

## THE YANGTZE RIOTS.

The recent looting operations by Chinese "soldiers" at Ichang and Wuchang, two very important centres of trade on the Yangtze River, shed a lurid light upon the present state of China. Substantially accurate information is now available concerning the outbreak in both places, and it is established that the looting was not the work of disbanded troops passing through these places, as was at first reported, but of troops actually quartered in the towns for their protection. At Ichang, it is true, the troops that wrought the mischief were under orders to embark for another station, and it was when they came forth from barracks to embark at midnight that they simply took possession of the whole town. They had evidently made up their minds, as one of the accounts puts it, that they would not "go away empty-handed." Between eleven o'clock on the night of the 4th inst. and five o'clock the following morning every shop and dwelling house was visited, and the accounts tell us that an inspection at daylight revealed that there was hardly a shop in the principal parts of the city that had not been cleared of its contents. The night was a night of terror for the population. Rifles and bayonets were freely used by the mutinous soldiers to overcome opposition, and several fires were started, by the glare of which the looting was removed by gangs of men whom the mutineers pressed into their service.

The story from Wuchang is similar in many respects. At first it was reported that the looting and burning at Wuchang was the work of the mutinous troops who had been shipped down the river from Ichang, but later reports show that though these troops were actually at Wuchang at the time, they took no part in the looting there. "In fact," says a report, "it was the most trusted troops of the Tsuchun who revolted." The punishment meted out by the Tsuchun to the mutineers was barbaric. They were packed into a train of box cars which was shunted on to a siding in the suburbs of the city and there bombarded with machine-guns and rifles until every one of them was either killed or wounded beyond the possibility of escape.

A subject matter for inquiry is why did the troops revolt? We quite expected to see it explained by a suggestion of Bolshevik propaganda, but in none of the accounts have we seen the remotest reference to Bolshevik influence. It is well known that in many parts of China attempts have been made to disseminate Bolshevik doctrines among the Chinese troops, but their very illiteracy has rendered all such efforts by means of the printed paper fruitless, and Chinese military commanders apparently have been keeping a sharp look-out for the oral preachers of Bolshevism. The absence of any suggestion of Bolshevik influence in these two very serious mutinies is therefore noteworthy. They appear to have had a purely Chinese origin. We have been hearing a great deal lately about demands made on the Government at Peking by various Tsuchuns for money for troops whose pay is many months in arrears. This pay question is at the bottom of the trouble in both these cases. At Wuchang apparently there were two sets of rioters. The grievance of one set was that an extra allowance of two dollars a month had been discontinued, owing to lack of funds; the grievance of the other set was that they belonged to a regiment which had been ordered to disband and they were not given enough to set them upon their feet. They were entertained that other troops in the Yangtze region would mutiny, but so far there is no news of any further occurrences of the kind. Money appears to have become promptly available after the pillage of Wuchang for the temporary satisfaction of the needs of troops in Hankow, and the terrible massacre of the Wuchang mutineers doubtless had a terrifying influence in other quarters where similar outbreaks were expected.

These deplorable occurrences must engage the very earnest attention not only of the Chinese Government and the responsible Chinese authorities in the regions concerned, but also of the foreign Powers whose trade interests on the River, developed under Treaty assurances of security, are so gravely menaced by such happenings. This is the second riot of the kind at Ichang within the short space of six months, and on both occasions foreign persons and property suffered. Men of the type who engaged in the looting and burning at both places are not likely to discriminate between foreign and Chinese property, and if the Chinese authorities are unable to afford adequate protection for the lives and property and trading interests of foreigners in this very important region of trade, then it is obvious that the Foreign Powers must consider the advisability of considerably strengthening their own policing arrangements.

Mr. A. E. Young, who retired in 1912 as Deputy Surveyor-General, F.M.S., has recently been appointed Surveyor-General, Jamaica.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the King's Coronation. H.M. ships in port were dressed in honour of the occasion and a royal salute was fired at noon.

The new People's Council in Java, now consisting of forty-nine members, has been opened to the public. Meetings will be held for discussion of the Dutch Indian budget for the year 1922.

The meeting to discuss the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Hongkong is to be held to-day, at 5.30 p.m., in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board-room.

The bill exempting Japanese leaseholders from certain provisions of the Land Law of the Philippine Islands has been forwarded to the president of the United States. Failure to transmit this bill to Washington for nearly a year after its passage by the Philippine Legislature had led to uncertainty as to its legality. It is expected that President Harding will approve the measure, which is felt to be of considerable importance to Japanese leaseholders in Davao.

Mr. A. O. Brown, Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Boy Scouts Association, announces that he has received donations to the Fund amounting to \$3,350. The individual donations will be found in our advertisement columns.

Mr. Jack Macgregor, governing director of Messrs. Caldbeck Macgregor & Co., Ltd., accompanied by Mrs. Macgregor and children, are travelling Home by the str. *Anchises*, and are expected to return in a period of six to eight months.

Sir Bailey Alston introduced Major General Sir George Kirkpatrick to President Hui at a private audience on the afternoon of 10th inst. The British Military Attache and members of General Kirkpatrick's staff were also present. No political questions were discussed.

The Imperial Wall surrounding the Forbidden City, Peking, which is a great hindrance to traffic, is to be pulled down. Since 1916 many petitions have been received from Chinese citizens, and the metropolitan authorities have made more than ten openings at different places. A scheme is now being prepared to demolish the whole structure.

The words "provided that in no case was the debt discharged barred by Statute," which is exceedingly unlikely in the case of a running account of the present kind," which appeared in our report of the judgment delivered by the Peking Judge (Mr. J. B. Wood), in the Summary Court, yesterday, were omitted in error and should have been omitted.

Mr. C. H. Balfour, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is retiring after thirty-five years spent in the Bank's service in the Far East. During the Philippine war Mr. Balfour was in charge of the branch at Manila, but ill-health necessitated a change of climate, and he was transferred to Foochow where he has been the agent of the Bank for something like sixteen years.

Information has been received by the Government at Peking that the Sino-German Commercial Treaty will probably be ratified by the German Government at the beginning of July. The Chinese Government is prepared to ratify the Treaty as soon as it receives word from Berlin. The President will affix his signature to the document of ratification, which will be submitted for the approval of the Parliament when it meets.

Steamers coming from Wuchow are full of passengers mostly officials and business men. Mr. Kwangsi, who is fleeing from Wuchow to escape the impending danger to the Kwangsi and Cantonese troops, Our Canton contemporary states that on a recent trip the *Kwong Ning* carried more than 200 officials and their families from Wuchow to Hongkong, with the *Yangtze River* carried an equal number of officials and business men.

The marriage took place at Shanghai last week of Mr. John Waddell, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Miss Margaret Helen Manson Christie, housekeeper of the Victoria Nursing Home. Both bride and bridegroom are very well-known and popular among a wide circle of friends in the Northern Settlement, and they were the recipients of sincere congratulations on the happy occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell are proceeding home on the Blue Funnel str. *Anchises*.

The Bandman Opera Company are expected in Hongkong next month. They met with phenomenal success in Tokyo, having packed houses nightly, and are now going to Manila for a fortnight. They give their first performance in Manila on July 4th. On their return visit to Hongkong they will appear in "Alfieri," a piece in which they have scored a distinct success in the Far East, and in "Who's Hooper," among other latest London productions. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that in Tokyo theatre-goers were willing to pay Yen 10.50 for seats in boxes and the Company claim to have beaten all records in crowded houses.

Another contributor to the correspondence in a Shanghai contemporary on the subject of "Hongkong Foot" says:—"If sufferers wish entirely to free themselves from this malady, and remain free, the principal remedy is very simple. Always wear foreign-made shoes. Both doctors and chemists have assured the writer that local tanned leather is solely responsible for Hongkong Foot: therefore, the just-as-good-as-half-the-price, locally produced footwear is the thing to be left severely alone. It is no exaggeration to state that all shoes made in China will have Chinese leather inner soles and heel counters, and this is just where the danger of infection lies. A warm day, perspiring feet, and the infected leather will do the rest. Safely, then, for a certainty in Western-made footwear."

The commencement of work on the Bund Reclamation Scheme at Shanghai has evoked a storm of protest because it is assumed that it involves a reduction in the area of the Public Garden. The Acting Secretary of the Municipal Council has explained that it will actually result in an increase of the area. The *N. C. Daily News* gives the following explanation of the scheme:—"The line of the gardens along the Bund is to be set back for a uniform distance of 60 feet parallel to the railway, saving where the line will taper off for a few feet to a point in front of the entrance opposite Peking Road and again as it swings round to another point at the steps on the bridge approach, to merge into that thoroughfare. There will be a slight widening and rounding off also on the opposite side of the approach, taking in a little piece of the glass-house ground. In compensation, the Council will do some reclamation work which will add a triangular section of about the same dimensions from the Soochow Creek. This is to be done, we understand, before the road-widening begins, but the hope is to finish the whole scheme this year."



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## NO COMMUNISM.

## BRITISH LABOUR'S VOICE.

London, June 22nd.

After strong partisan speeches at the Labour Party Conference, at Brighton, delegates overwhelmingly rejected the proposal to accept affiliation with the Communist Party.

## DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT

## SELECTION OF REFEREE.

New York, June 22nd.

The New Jersey Boxing Commission announces that Harry Ertle will referee the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.

## SULGRAVE MANOR.

## INTERESTING CEREMONY.

London, June 22nd.

Two thousand persons were present at the opening ceremony of the Sulgrave Manor as the Anglo-American Shrine.

Mr. Stewart, chairman of the Sulgrave Institution of America, unveiled the bust of Washington, which America has presented to the institution.

## RUSSIAN RAILWAY SERVICE

## AGREEMENT WITH ESTHONIA.

HELSINKI, June 22nd.

The Russian and the Esthonian railway authorities have signed an agreement regarding the opening of a railway service between Isaburk and Pskoff.

## SEAPLANES' SUCCESS.

## SINK SUBMARINE IN SIXTEEN MINUTES.

New York, June 22nd.

At the naval manoeuvres, seaplanes bombed an ex-German submarine from 1,100 feet and sank her in sixteen minutes.

## U.S. NAVAL BILL.

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN SENATE AND REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 22nd.

The deadlock in the negotiations between the Senate and the House of Representatives, in connection with the Naval Appropriations Bill, has been ended by a virtual agreement reached at a conference of the spokesmen of both the bodies to remove from the Bill about ninety million of the ninety-eight million dollars, which the Senate added to the Bill. The basis of the agreement is that Senator Borah's disarmament amendment will not be side-tracked, which the House, it was supposed, desired, with a view to its replacement by a more far-reaching provision.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING

## MYSTERY.

## DISCOVERY OF DESERTED SAILING SHIP.

New York, June 22nd.

Five Government departments are wrestling with a mystery of the sea, which began with the discovery of a five-master found ashore at Norfolk (Virginia). Her sails were set and mess tables were laid, but there was nobody aboard. A subsequent discovery was a bottle, containing a message purporting to have been written by the captain, stating that the crew had been taken prisoner.

Three small steamers have since disappeared. The authorities are of opinion that the disappearance of these steamers has some bearing on the mystery of the deserted sailing ship. They have instructed Consuls throughout the world to search for the missing crew.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## BURMA RICE MARKET.

## GIGANTIC OPERATIONS FOR "CORNERING" SUPPLIES.

RANGOON, June 21st.

The situation in the rice market is unchanged; business is entirely suspended. The paddy market has risen to R.225. Indian merchants have telegraphed the British Government stating that all the rice has been cornered by one man, and asking for intervention.

## INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS CONFERENCE.

## FOR HARMONISING RULES.

PARIS, June 22nd.

The International Wireless Conference, comprising forty experts representing France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan, has opened at the Sorbonne for the purpose of harmonising the wireless rules of the world and to encourage wireless development.

## FARROW'S BANK CASE.

## SENTENCES ON FARROW AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

London, June 21st.

The Farrow's Bank trial resulted in Farrow and Grotch being sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Hart, who was recommended to mercy, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

## LATEST CABLES.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

## LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.

London, June 22nd.

Reuter understands that at the meeting of the Conference to-day, Lord Curzon submits an *expose* of the present position in foreign affairs, after which the conference probably adjourns till Friday to enable the delegates to consider the statement. It is anticipated that the material work of the conference will only begin on June 27th.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## NEW CENTRE OF THE WORLD'S PROBLEMS.

London, June 21st.

Following the traditional order of precedence, Mr. Meighen was the first Dominion's speaker at the resumed Imperial Conference. He urged, as an essential condition of the success of the conference, that there be frequent and regular meetings, as the growing relations demanded.

General Smuts argued that the predominant object of British policy should be the securing of the peace of the world. Two great advances in that direction had been the settlement of the reparations question and the disarmament of Germany. The latter ought to become the basis of a new departure in world-policy. General Smuts strongly favoured Anglo-American co-operation, emphasising, however, that this did not mean an alliance.

General Smuts declared that Europe had largely lost her pre-war power and position, and the scene had moved to the Far East and the Pacific, which would be the centre of the world's problems in the next fifty years. He believed that the present conference would become one of the great landmarks of history if it could lead the Powers concerned in the Far East into friendly co-operation.

Mr. Sastri pleaded that Indians now fully domiciled in the Dominions should receive full citizenship.

Mr. Hughes said that improved cable communications were absolutely essential if the Dominions were going to have an effective voice in foreign policy. He strongly favoured renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty if it distinctly excluded the possibility of war with America, and believed that renewal would most likely insure world peace.

Mr. Hughes advocated a conference of the Powers with the object of limiting armaments and stopping naval construction. He considered that the Dominions ought to contribute to naval defence on a *per capita* basis instead of some paying more than others and the aid should be in terms of Dominion's navies. He questioned the necessity of a constitutional conference in 1922.

Mr. Massey regarded improvement of the inter-empire transport communications as one of the most vital concerns. He dealt with the unworkableness of the dual government of the New Hebrides, and suggested an exchange of territory with France. He hoped that future conferences would be held periodically. The Dominions supported the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Mr. Meighen said that the outlying Dominions were possibly not disposed to give equal attention to the paramount necessity of recognizing that no step should be taken which overlooks the importance of mitigating racial divisions.

General Smuts, laying stress on the need of peace in the strongest manner, pressed that the cardinal feature of our policy was to make an armaments race impossible. The most fatal mistake would be a race with America. The Empire, however, did not need exclusive alliances. The fact that Europe had largely lost her pre-war power and position was a strong reason against the Empire entering into European entanglements. Referring to the international outlook in the Far East, General Smuts declared that the British Empire's great position singled her out as peacemaker and mediator between East and West.

Mr. Sastri favoured the submission of a resolution as regards the status of Indians in the Dominions, which he declared would be regarded in India as the best by which the whole position must be judged.

## COAL CRISIS.

## MR. HODGES' SENSATIONAL DECLARATION.

London, June 21st.

Mr. Hodges, in a gloomy speech at the Brighton conference, said that the Trade Union movement was a mere grouping of close corporations, with only the interest of a particular group at heart. The failure of the Triple Alliance to act was due to the internal structure of Trade Union organisation.

Referring to the miners' struggle, Mr. Hodges said that the miners' capacity to suffer for right was a wonderful demonstration, but the struggle cannot be continued indefinitely. The time must soon come to end the suffering.

"We do not propose to make any dramatic declaration—all the drama has been knocked out of us. We won't blame you if you don't, but the iron had entered the miner's soul," declared Mr. Hodges, who added that it was solely the Government which was responsible, and when everything was over the miners would not rest until they had brought this Government down and achieved industrially what they had failed to achieve politically. He concluded by appealing to the conference for a generous declaration of support.

## MONT CENIS EXPLOSION.

68 KILLED; 73 INJURED.

BERLIN, June 21st.

In an explosion through fire damp in a Mont Cenis mine near Herne, Westphalia, 68 were killed and 73 injured.

## LATEST CABLES.

## SITUATION IN IRELAND.

## SUBMARINE PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN AMERICA AND IRELAND.

New York, June 22nd.

The *Tribune* quotes a statement of a Sinn Féin official that two submarines, flying the Irish flag, are maintaining a passenger service between America and Ireland. It is alleged that Mr. De Valera and other prominent Sinn Féiners have utilised the service.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## MORE TROOPS DESPATCHED.

London, June 22nd.

In the House of Commons, when Earl Winterton moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the Government's failure to secure the safety of British officers in Ireland, Sir L. Worthington Evans declared that extra battalions had been despatched and that all available troops would be rushed to their support.

Lord Birkenhead, speaking in the House of Lords in opposition to Lord Donoughmore's motion, hoped that wiser counsels would prevail in Ireland at the eleventh hour, but if the demand for a republic persisted, Britain could carry on the struggle with the same tenacity as in the great war.

## WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIP.

## SECOND ROUND OF SINGLES.

London, June 22nd.

At Wimbledon, in the second round, the Dutchman Diemerkoof beat Kleinman, 6-0, 9-7, 6-1.

## SHIMIDZU'S SUCCESS.

London, June 21st.

At Wimbledon in the second round of the singles, Shimidzu beat Count Debusse, by 6-0, 8-2, and 6-0.

## VICTORY FOR AUSTRALIANS

## SPECTATORS RESENT UMPIRE'S DECISION.

London, June 21st.

At the Oval, in cloudy weather before a moderate attendance, with the exception of Crawford (28) and Ducat (30), Surrey completely failed against the bowling of Gregory, who captured four wickets for 45, McDonald taking 3 for 34, and Ames for 2 for 28.

Surrey were out for 118 in 2½ hours. The crowd showed hostility to the umpire's decision that Crawford was run out.

## THE AUSTRALIANS WON BY 78.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

Oxford beat Sussex by six wickets. Notts beat Leicestershire by two wickets. Hants beat Essex by eight wickets. Lancashire v. Middlesex ended in a draw.

Kent beat Gloucester by 182 runs. Somerset beat Worcester by 83 runs.

## PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT INDIA.

SIMLA, June 22nd.

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales will visit India in November.

## AUSTRIAN CABINET.

VIENNA, June 22nd.

The Cabinet has been re-formed. Herr Schöberl is Chancellor and Forstner Minister.

## GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

## RECORDS BY AMERICAN PROFESSIONALS.

LONDON, June 21st.

In the professional golf championship the Americans, Hutchinson and Barnes, went round the Eden old courses in 68 and 70, respectively, which are records.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

New York, June 22nd.

The Associated Press is informed that Great Britain intends to renew the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, with an amendment making it plain that Great Britain will not take up arms against America in the event of Japanese-American hostilities.

## ROLE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22nd.

*Le Temps* says that France is only a spectator as regards the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but will willingly associate herself with a conference of the Powers interested in the Pacific. The journal expresses the opinion that the substitution of a general entente for a single Alliance will raise an infinitely broader wall against the dangers of war.

## THE SINO-GERMAN TREATY.

BERLIN, June 22nd.

The Bill restoring peace with China submitted to the Reichstag provides a reciprocal right to establish Consulates wherever other nations are so represented, freedom of trade and industry, and abolition of Concessions Courts.

Germany pays \$4,000,000 cash, the remainder of her obligations for war damage being liquidated by the transfer of German interests in the Tientsin-Pukow-Hukwang Railway.

## ORIENTALS IN UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 22nd.

The American Federation of Labour has voted in favour of the total exclusion of Japanese and other Orientals from the United States.

## THE EDUCATIONAL STRUGGLE

## IN CHINA.

## "WHOLE HOGGERS" AND "LITTLE PIGGERS."

[CONTINUED.]

The period of Queen Anne in English History saw the climax of a great struggle in education, typified in Dean Swift's "Battle of the Books." The issue had been a long-drawn controversy between the respective merits of the Ancients and the Moderns as models for the guidance of future generations. A problem of a somewhat similar kind faces the educationalist in China at the present time.

Throughout the days of her isolation China had a rigid, set system of education, which had worked comparatively well while she kept herself aloof from the rest of the world. Her educated men were honoured though they came from the poorest of the people. Their counsels were really the law of the land. It was too simple and straightforward a system to stand the strain of international diplomacy, and some twenty years or so ago its collapse became complete.

Since that time the great struggle has been what is to take its place? Beneath all the schemes of proposed universities, systems of education, discontents of students, and endowment schemes which have filled the air of China for the last few decades a great controversy lies smothered. Every social reformer, every educationalist who has been in China during that period, has had to face this problem and has formed in his own mind, consciously or unconsciously, a solution of it, or a means of shelving it.

In its crudest form the problem may be stated thus—Is China to base her educational system on her own language and literature, or is she to be fed on pre-digested, pap to absorb Western education and Western methods in an alien tongue?

We may gloss over and try to hide the basal facts, or side-track the issues to questions of money or provincial patriotism, but no person who has been in close touch with "things Chinese" will deny that underlying all the various questions of recent origin some such fundamental issue lies at the root of the present discontents.

This problem faces the foreigner and the Chinese reformer alike, and gradually the opposing parties are segregating themselves into two opposing camps, much as recent political parties did at home. They might be called, too, like them, the "Whole Hoggers" and the "Little Piggers."

The "Whole Hoggers" are those who believe in "the West and nothing but the West." For them Chinese literature and tradition are not only a scaled book but a negligible quantity. No Chinaman understands or knows his own literature (if there is such a thing), or has enough time in this life to study it. The foreigners who try to do so are all oddities or cranks. The real duty of the foreigner in the great "Flowery Kingdom" is not to bother studying or learning anything of Chinese Literature, Art, or Ideals but to inundate the Chinese with the inestimable benefits and enlightenment of the West—Western religion, Western legislation, Western education, not exclusive of piece-goods and toys.

The "Little Pigger" in the East shows himself in many guises. He may be the Manchester piece-goods man or the Birmingham oil-engine enthusiast. With them whatever else education may mean it must embrace enough teaching of Western ways and habits to insure a steadily increasing demand for worsted, cottons, and motor bicycles.

There could be no education in a system which taught the Chinese the advantages of a prohibitive tariff, or the benefit of the cry "Encourage home manufacture." For them, China is a country whose maw for Western manufactures is to be insatiable—an appetite increasing in geometrical progression. For them, education is only the sauce to what this appetite. Their great demand is for persons to buy their goods, or for cheap clerks to tabulate their sales or type their letters. An education which aspires higher than this is a work of supererogation or worse—an act of self-slaughter.

The "Whole Hogger" may be a missionary enthusiast. Embued by upbringing with the inestimable benefits of his own faith, the missionary comes out to China with the phraseology of St. Paul upon his lips and how "God gave them up to their vile passions." Confucius, and Buddha, ancestor-worship, and marriage customs are all alike "idolatry," and must be abandoned for the "Good News" of the West. How society and morals could hold together if such an upheaval were to come about scarcely ever seems to enter the missionary's head. Female infanticide and child slavery are painted in lurid colours to draw monks and nuns to this sphere of darkness, where the fields are already "white to the harvest."

Those, however, who are a long time in the East know that things are not exactly as they are painted. They can compare the products of the two religions, and in many cases prefer the unvarnished "heathen" to the missionary's *putrescence*. And, if the truth be spoken they have not got so much disrespect for the Chinaman's own religion. As a matter of fact, the days are gone by when either the desire for, or the benefit of, a uniformity of doctrine and belief for all mankind carries any appeal to the mind. We don't want the Chinaman or the native of Dahomey to be a replica of Uppur Footing or even of Maynooth. With the study of Comparative Religion the whole driving force and raison d'être has gone from the missionary movement. Instead of wanting to

replace *Kuan Jan* and Confucius by the Virgin Mary and Christ we want to know why the former took such a hold on the lives of their votaries and why they have acted as the lodestone of their spiritual and ethical aspirations.

The "Whole Hogger," however, may have neither the commercial nor the missionary bent. He may be the educationalist, the "Whole Hogger," pure and simple—the one who thinks that British Literature and Western Science are the be-all and end-all of education and civilisation. He may have realised with Stephen Leacock that "the greatest fact that ever came into our history is the colossal change that separates our little era of a century and a half from all the preceding history of mankind." And he assigns all this to our Western system of Education. As one who has benefited by it he thinks, too, that it is his duty to impart this to China.

Without discussing here in detail the possibilities or impossibilities of the wholesale importation of a new civilisation or system of education to a people already conscious of the grandeur of their own past we may turn to the views of the "Little Piggers."

The "Little Piggers" are those who realise to some extent the hopelessness of the attempt to put new wine in old bottles. They see the impossibility of a wholly imported civilisation. They recognise to the full how much Great Britain or Europe would suffer not only from imported merchandise or education but how much it has suffered from an imported religion. For nothing is more noticeable than that the West has never produced a religion of its own of any tenacity. Not only has its religion been imported, but it has been imported piece-meal, thus leading to all the bickering and contention of its rival creeds. China, on the other hand, has the advantage of having evolved an ethical system of its own, focussed and articulated in its great Teacher, Confucius. Not only have the "Little Piggers" realised this, but they see, to some extent at least, that all the springs of action which actuate the individuals and the nation, if they are to be of any lasting worth, must have their source in the country's own literature and tradition, in her own mother tongue, and in her own national self-consciousness. Not that foreign literature and foreign science are of no worth, but that they can only be assimilated or made of any use through the country's own literature and teaching.

What Westerner ever mastered a foreign tongue to such an extent that its literature and its science guided and moulded his thought? Even the best of those who have devoted themselves to foreign languages find it impossible to distinguish its literary masterpieces from ephemeral journalism. How much more must this be so with the Chinese, the foundation canons of whose literature differ so widely from our own!

Trace the source whence comes the main-spring of your own life, the impulse of your action. When you are least under the sway of the mean and petty elements that war in your members, try to examine the springs of your own action. Probably you find the music of that wonderful lyric welling up within you—

"So for their sake, be May still May!  
Let their new time, as mine of old,  
Do all it did for me: I bid  
Sweet sights and sounds throng manifold."

Or perhaps "Christmas Sermon" or "Consider the triviality of life and conversation and purpose" has been the guiding star of your action. In more pessimistic moments you may have turned up your loins and braced your flagging spirits to this note:—

"He sings me out of winter's throat,  
The young time with the life ahead  
And my young time his leaping note  
Reminds to spirit mirth from dead."

But how can we expect a Chinaman to do this or to be affected thus? He may acquire a certain amount of history or medicine or history from the West (and may even be satisfied with it), but the inspiration for his own actions, the sources for his own moral judgments, the very impetus for his own life must ever come from his own literature and tradition—from Han Yu and Confucius, from Po Chu Yi and Lao Tz. He may study Western literature and Western science, but they must never ever to some extent *foreign* to him. Our great masters of English prose will be a difficulty to him; how much more our poetry and philosophy!

But, you say, "the same might be said of many English people. There are many Britishers who have passed through our schools and colleges, and who have failed utterly to appreciate the greatness of our literature." Granted. But they are the failures. Our educational machine. An educational system which only aimed at such a level would be doomed to failure. If an educational system looks no higher than the three "R's," the fundamentals of chemistry, and physics, medicine and such like, it is prostituting its high calling to commercial ends and drying up the very well-springs of the spirit.

And when we find so many of our own people so little elevated by the education given to them in their own tongue how can we expect the Chinese to be so much superior? Besides, a wholly misunderstood or only half understood science or literature dries up the taste for the subject, warps the judgment, and is really more of an injury than a gain. An English lady "finished" at one of our best English schools once discussed with the present writer the uselessness of many of our school subjects. Geometry was her *forte*. "Of what use were geometry and trigonometry?" She had apparently "done" to the end of the 11th or 12th book of Euclid. Something induced her to refer to the immortal theorem of Pythagoras. Yes, she had done that—the square on the hypotenuse was equal to the square, etc. What would Eudoxus or Archimedes have said to this statement of the theorem? Not much wonder that geometry might be mercifully left to the *lady* of the 11th or 12th century. With the study of Comparative Religion the whole driving force and raison d'être has gone from the missionary movement. Instead of wanting to

## PROVINCIAL INDEPENDENCE

## MOVEMENT.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

HANKOW, June 11th.

Immediately after the despatch of his circular telegram to the President and the various provinces (ignoring only the Chin Cabinet) suggesting the convocation of a national or citizens' convention for the discussion of questions relating to the reunification of the North and South of China, and to draw up provincial constitutions for the establishment of a Confederacy of the Provinces, General Lu Yun-hsiang this morning convened a special conference of the principal native gentry, merchants, scholars, officials, artisans and farmers for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for the province of Chekiang after the model of the Hunan Constitution. The scheme is warmly supported by the majority of the Chekiang people who are to elect thirty representatives from among themselves, and then the Military and Civil Governors will select a date for the convocation of a constitutional conference. It is believed that General Lu will not formally declare the independence of Chekiang, but will declare the self-government of the province, which will then be independent of both Peking and Canton. A Hunan agreement, General Li Hsiao-chi will then do the same in Fokien province.

It is reported in well-informed circles that this movement against Peking has been caused by the sudden dismissal of General Chen Shu-fan from the Tachung-shan of Shensi. It is deemed necessary for the protection of the privileges and interests of the defunct Anfu faction in Chinese politics, that the Anfu leaders Lu Yun-hsiang and Li Hsiao-chi should take active measures without delay. Fortunately for the Peking Government, the attitude of General Chang Wen-shen, Military Governor of Anhui, who has special connections with Marshal Chang Tso-lin (through the medium of the ex-Monarchical ringleader, Chang Huan) and General Chen Kuang-yuan of Kuangsi, who, since the days of the late General Li Shun, has been considered to be a leading member of the Chihli or Tsao Kun faction, is still undecided in regard to supporting Lu Yun-hsiang's suggestion. General Chi Hsiao-yuan of Kuangsi, following the "defence riding" policy of his predecessor, Li Shun, has not definitely declared his attitude towards the proposals of Lu Yun-hsiang yet. But Shanghai and Sungking will surely follow General Lu politically, chiefly because General Ho Fen-lin, Defence Commissioner in Shanghai, owes his promotion to General Chi Hsiao-yuan, this, the position of General Chi Hsiao-yuan is a difficult one in Nanking. The situation is being watched with great interest in Lower Yangtze.

But something similar must happen with nearly all Chinese. They cannot possibly assimilate our knowledge without first getting the warp and woof of all knowledge through their own thought and literature. Why, one of the best of these foreign-fetted Chinese always spoke of Wordsworth's poem as "the *Intimations of Immortality*." How could such a one feel the pulsations of those magic words!—

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:  
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,  
Hath had elsewhere its setting  
And cometh from afar."

Its music must be to him little better than the music of the church choir was to the servant-girl with the new hat—

"Hallelujah! Hallelujah! sang the  
Choir above her head  
Hardly knew you! Hardly knew you!  
Were the words she thought they said."

What, then, will be the outcome of the present educational chaos in China? Will the country be the happy hunting-ground of Western educational seminars—European and American? Is it destined to be studied with Christian Churches and Catholic nunneries, like Spain or Ireland. And will the Chinese Literature and Art be relegated to museums in London and Paris? Prophecy is a cheap pastime, and few have been successful in it. All we can say is that in the great controversies of the past, neither side seems generally to have been victorious. The whole ground of the controversy rather seems to shift, former points in dispute lose their applicability, and the whole theatre of the struggle changes. Often little remains of what was once a grim field of battle.

What will be the outcome of this great struggle in China? Who knows? A change in our ethical viewpoint or a discovery in morals may make the "Analects of Confucius" the textbook of ethics at Cambridge in 1940, rather than Herbert Spencer or T. H. Green. Or the Chinese Gnomes may throw new light on architecture and hygiene; or the *Man Shing Po*, on psychophysics requiring a new statement of theories in physiology and physics. These things may seem fantastic and visionary, but they are not outside the range of possibility. A few years ago many persons thought it natural to have missionaries from all over the West flooding into China. But the failure of Western civilisation and the collapse of Western religion have made many pause and think. Would it not be natural and indeed wise if the tables were turned? A recent issue of *The Rock* enthused over the number of monks and nuns eager for mission work in China. But a Buddhist mission from China to Ireland would be more in keeping with the time and the present state of the latter country. And a Confucianist Ethical Society in England and Russia might be a thing to wonder at.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



# THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA & OPERETTE CO.

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### JUDGE'S HUMOUR. THE STEEPLECHASE OF LIFE.

Mr. Justice Darling was characteristically humorous when taking part last month, in a Hardwicke Society discussion on the value to be placed upon education. It was the first ladies' night debate held since 1914, and the meeting-place was the Inner Temple Hall, under the presidency of Mr. G. C. Tyndale.

Mr. G. E. Crawford, in submitting that education is a handicap in the race of life, had argued that life is not a race, but a scramble for success, in which education is not good for the individual, though he agreed that a certain amount of education given to masses of the young may have value from a social point of view.

Lady Amphill, on the other hand, claimed that true education made every individual swifter, mentally stronger, and more capable of taking a place in the race of life. Speaking of the education of students for the Bar, she said the "eating of dinners" in term time at the Inns of Court was perhaps not its most helpful form, though it must be a very trying form. (Laughter.)

Sir Charles Darling said no previous speaker had told them what was the distance of the race of life to be run, or whether it was a steeplechase or a flat race. (Laughter.) He was afraid that for most people it was a flat race. (Laughter.) If it was a steeplechase, a great many people never got over the water jump. (Laughter.) But that was what the race was for, and not merely to get a prize at the end—that abomination which the winner's grandson pawned. (Laughter.) Some might think the race was being run for the fun of the thing, in which event they would probably see a number of others fall by the way—very likely the chief enjoyment of those who ran. (Laughter.) It did not follow that one might oneself start very well or get a good place in the end, but if one kept going he would see so many come a cropper that he really would not care who got the prize. (Laughter.) This, at any rate, was consistent with the philosophy of the introducer of the debate. (Laughter.) He supposed that it was because he had never been to school or university that he was the only judge asked to speak upon this subject. (Laughter.) But, somehow, goodness knew how he had picked up some information. After all, they must never mind the handicap or the prize—it was the race that mattered. It seemed to him that education, if looked upon as training, gave one a better chance of staying to the end, and if they stayed to the end they would enjoy the excellence of the course. (Laughter.) A good deal of harm had been done by some of the education given at Oxford and Cambridge. He was sure great mistakes had been made in the past by those who had known Greek too well—who had thought more of Greek than he did. (Laughter.)—and he could not help thinking that his estimation of the Greeks was much nearer the right one than was that of Mr. Gladstone. (Laughter.) When young people began to be taught to write some folk said, "It is a bad thing. Now they will go and commit forgery and get hanged." So they did. (Laughter.) But he was not in the least prepared to blame the education for the hanging. Then people were taught figures, and it was said they would be sure to make some bad use of them. So they did; they embezzled. (Laughter.) He was quite sure that, somehow or another, there was a misuse of figures. (Laughter.) But he did not blame education for that. Yet, while education might not handicap the lives of those who received it, he was not sure that it did not handicap the lives of a great many other people by putting them out of their stride.

#### WHY STUDENTS ARE DINED.

Lady Amphill had said that men in the past were obviously very much superior to women. He did not know that that was so. He had not himself noticed when he had come across a boy home from public school that the remarkable education he had received made him superior. He had seen such boys come a cropper—notorious croppers. (Laughter.) They might converse about cricket and football in what appeared to him the deepest learning, but when they talked about other things it appeared to him that their sisters, who had not had the same advantages, knew more about them. (Laughter.) If a girl talked to French people in French she was understood; but if her brother spoke French to a Frenchman the Frenchman thought he was making a great effort to address him in German. (Laughter.) Lady Amphill had also referred to the practice of "dining in hall," preparatory to being "called" to the Bar. Those things had been carefully thought out by the benchers of the society of whom he was one. (Laughter.) Such a "feast of reason and flow of soul" as took place was quite incomprehensible to anybody who had not dined there. (Laughter.) Lady Amphill said that the promotion of health was one of the objects of education. That was what the benchers thought, and thus they said, "These young men who come here must be taught to eat." (Laughter.) So they set to work, and he was bound to say that by the time the students became benchers they had learned to eat uncommonly well—and to drink, too. (Laughter.) Yet he feared these accomplishments were sadly declining; we were not what our fathers were. (Laughter.) Now it was eat less, drink less, work a great deal, and grumble a great deal more. (Laughter.) There was another reason why barristers before being called should eat six dinners each term—unless they had been at a university, when the pabulum they had already got was taken into consideration. (Laughter.) It was that a young man going to the Bar must expect if he depended upon his own efforts to "pretty well starve for a great many years." (Laughter.) Hence the benchers said, "We must feed this young man: we must feed him for three years. It is all very well to leave him to his father and mother, but they do not realise what the Bar is. And—no call to the Bar till you have eaten these dinners." (Laughter.) Possibly the student would say, "I am fed up." (Laughter.) That was what they wanted to arrive at. (Laughter.) Certainly he would not have much to spend on his food. Then, if he married a lady who had been brought up in the same inn and treated in exactly the same way, like Jack Sprat and his wife, they would live most economically on one another. (Laughter.)—until he was able to get his living in his highly-educated profession. (Laughter.) Finally, Sir Charles said he had not the faintest idea whether education was a handicap in life or not, but his idea was that that did not very much matter, because the great thing was, handicap or no handicap, to ride the race, get over the obstacles, and when the end came, and they could do no more, lie down. (Cheers and laughter.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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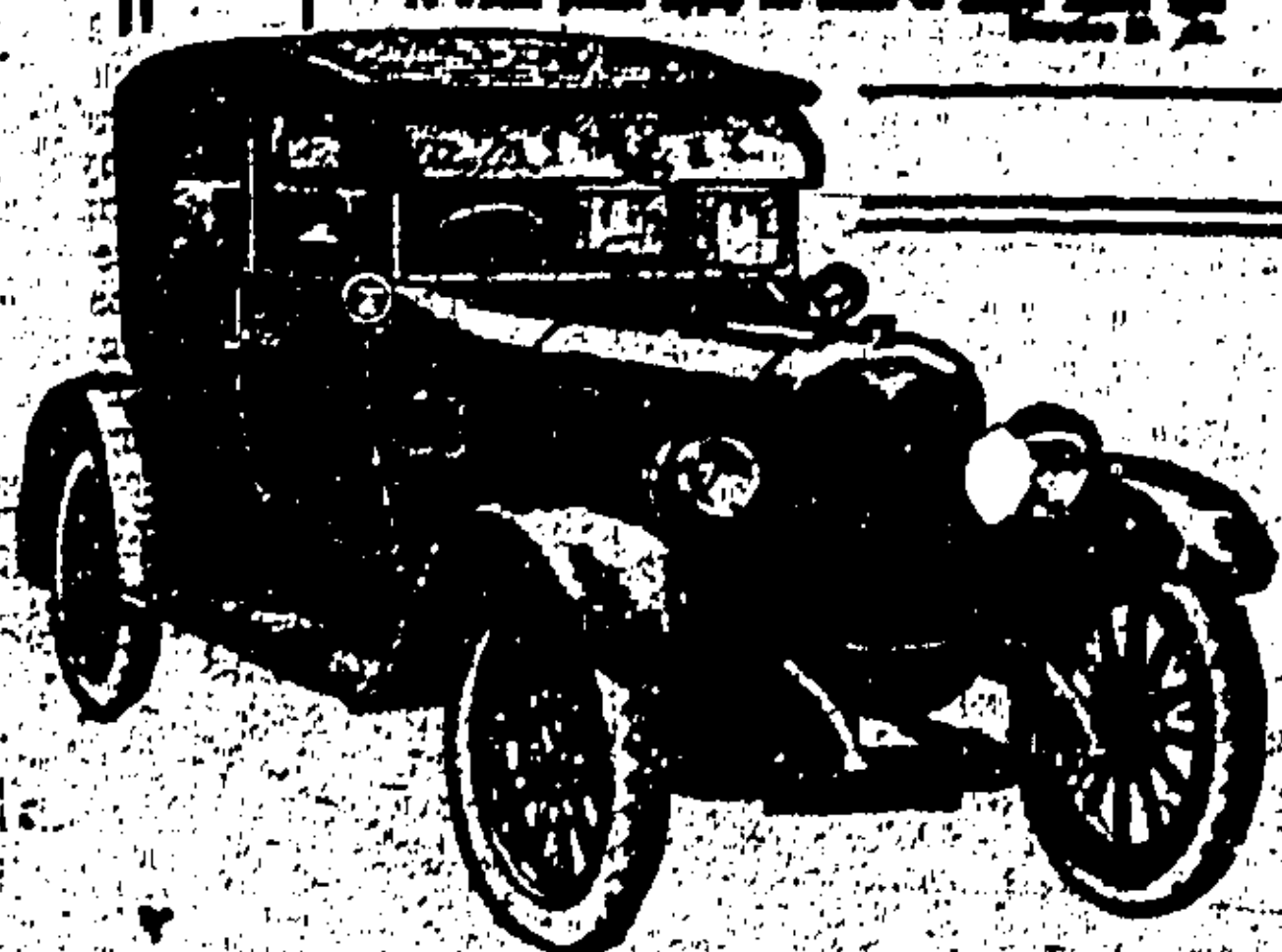
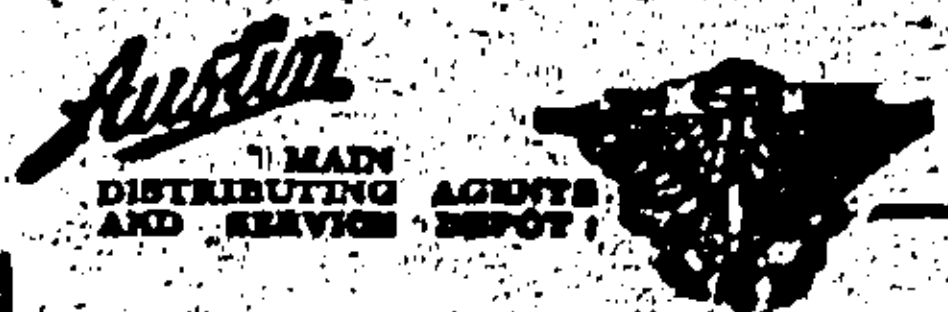
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WEEKLY PRESS, July to December,  
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| Chuzenji (Nikko) —<br>Lake Hotel<br>Kamakura —<br>Kamakura Hotel<br>Kamakura —<br>Kamakura Hotel<br>Mikasa —<br>Mikasa Hotel<br>Morioka —<br>Morioka Hotel<br>Omae —<br>Omae Hotel<br>Torii —<br>Torii Hotel                                    | Kyoto —<br>Kyoto Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel<br>Miyako Hotel                                          | Nagasaki —<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel<br>Nagasaki Hotel              | Shizuoka —<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel<br>Shizuoka Hotel              |
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| IN MANCHURIA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

June 21st  
**Kango**, Chinese str., 163 tons, Capt. Ng Tai, from Amoy.—Tung Fook & Co.  
**Kwai Wah**, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Kwok Kai, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing  
**Kwangshui**, Chinese str., 1,336 tons, Capt. P. Stewart, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.  
 June 22nd.

**Footers**, Chinese str., 839 tons, Capt. B. Miyakawa, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.  
**Maloon**, British str., 1,108 tons, Capt. W. Couper, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas Lapraik.  
**Monterey**, British str., 2,058 tons, Capt. C. A. Courne, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.  
**Hopang**, British str., 1,339 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.  
**Hydrangea**, British str., 501 tons, Capt. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On S.S. Co.  
**Kashio**, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. F. Hope, from Canton, B. & S.  
**Kyoto Maru**, Japanese str., 1,617 tons, Capt. Matsumoto, from Freemantle, with a general cargo.—Gilman & Co.  
**Lushan Maru**, Japanese str., 1,517 tons, Capt. T. Yashikawa, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.  
**Paul Leoni**, French str., 7,000 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M. M. & Co.  
**Sonohara**, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. G. Northcote, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
**Tongler**, Chinese str., 832 tons, Capt. T. Mori, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.  
**Wugo Maru**, Japanese str., 2,222 tons, Capt. H. Ishida, from Chingwantao, with coal.—Dodwell & Co.

## CLEARANCES

June 22nd.  
**Cheongshing**, for Canton.  
**Chunhua**, for Swatow.  
**Empress of Russia**, for Shanghai.  
**Hague Maru**, for Shanghai.  
**Hok Canton**, for K. C. Wan.  
**Hopang**, for Canton.  
**Hozui Maru**, for Hongkong.  
**Kashio**, for Shanghai.  
**Kashio Maru**, for Takao.  
**Kashio**, for Swatow.  
**Kwangshui**, for Canton.  
**Lushan Maru**, for Canton.  
**Lycan**, for Shanghai.  
**Paul Leoni**, for Saigon.  
**Saruga**, for Manila.  
**Takawa Maru**, for Swatow.  
**Takawaru**, for Yokohama.  
**Tsuzuki**, for Swatow.  
**Ton Choo**, for Port Paracel.  
**Yokichi Maru**, for Port Paracel.  
**Yue Maru**, 2, for Keelung.

## PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.  
 Per s.s. **Hopang**, on June 22nd.—Mr. J. H. Whitney.  
 Per s.s. **Hopang**, on June 22nd.—Mr. and Mrs. La Touche, Mrs. Robinson.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The **K. & A. s.s. Eastern** has been delayed in Moji and is now expected to arrive here on the 27th inst. and will sail again on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at noon.  
 The **P. & O. s.s. Dilwara** left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst., at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 26th inst., at about 7 a.m.  
 The **s.s. Telesio** (Blue Funnel line) left Suez on June 18th for Hongkong, and is due here on July 11th.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

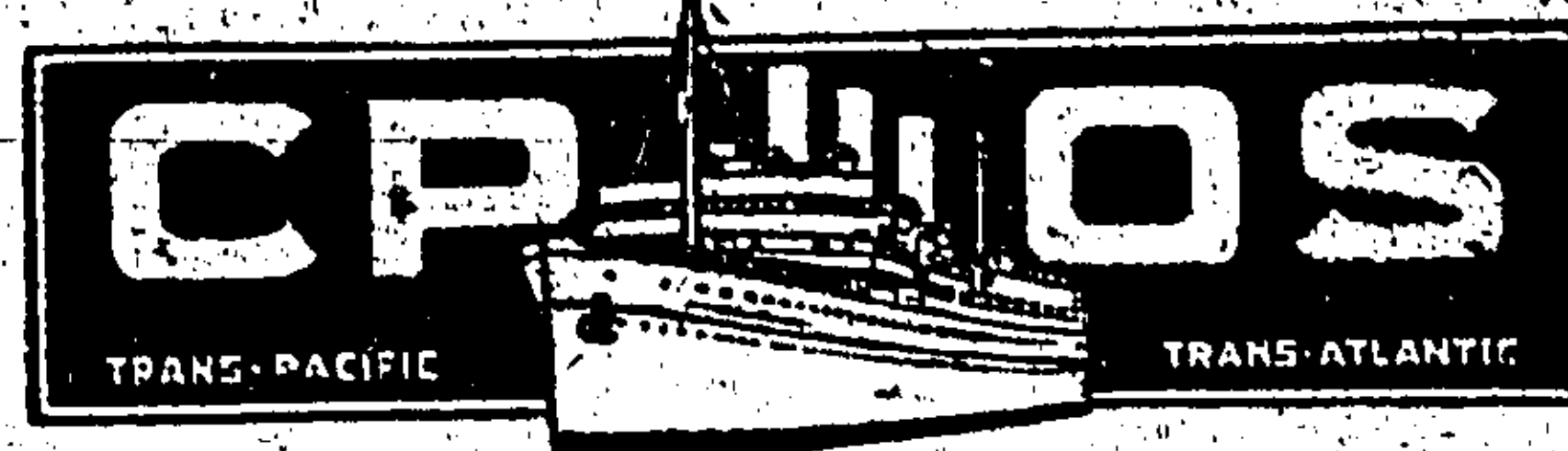
**Arcturion** (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.  
**Bolton Castle** (Barber line), from New York, due end of July.  
**Della** (P. & O.), due June 23rd, about 4 p.m.  
**Euryalus** (B.L.), due June 25th, p.m.  
**Halcyon** (American & Oriental), from New York, due beginning of July.  
**Helena** (Blue Funnel), due June 30th.  
**Konow** (E. & A.), due July 3rd.  
**Koonin** (Blue Funnel), due July 27th.  
**Korea Maru** (T.K.K.), due June 28th.  
**Lahore** (P. & O.), due June 23rd, about 10 a.m.  
**Leist Maru** (N.Y.K.), from London, due June 24th.  
**Nile** (China Mail), due June 26th.  
**Pennant Maru** (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due June 24th.  
**Shikoku Maru** (N.Y.K. European line), from Kobe, due June 23rd.  
**Shinyo Maru** (T.K.K.), due July 1st.  
**Teboshi Maru** (N.Y.K.), due July 2nd.

## BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANTUNG.

## WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

| Place of Observation | 1921.                  |                       | W.L. W. L. | June 20th | June 21st |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|                      | Highest water recorded | Lowest water recorded |            |           |           |
| Wuchow River         | +78.80                 | -2.48                 | —          | —         | —         |
| Kongmoon River       | +14.70                 | -0.80                 | 2.50       | —         | —         |
| Lankong River        | +57.00                 | —                     | 20.00      | 24.00     | —         |
| Sanhui River         | +27.25                 | -5.00                 | 15.70      | 15.90     | —         |
| Shikung River        | +15.15                 | -0.58                 | 5.42       | 7.41      | —         |

\* 42.8 feet on the 17th of June.  
 G. W. OLIVERSON,  
 Engineer-in-Chief.



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|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| E. Russia       | June 23       | July 11       | E. France        | July 19     | July 26       |
| E. Japan        | July 13       | Aug. 3        | E. France        | Aug. 13     | Aug. 19       |
| E. Asia         | July 21       | Aug. 8        | E. France        | Aug. 13     | Aug. 19       |
| E. Russia       | Aug. 18       | Sept. 5       | E. Britain       | Sept. 10    | Sept. 16      |
| Montenaple      | Aug. 23       | Sept. 16      | Mellita          | Sept. 23    | Oct. 1        |
| E. Asia         | Sept. 15      | Oct. 3        | E. France        | Oct. 18     | Oct. 25       |
| E. Japan        | Sept. 20      | Oct. 11       | E. France        | Oct. 18     | Oct. 25       |
| E. Russia       | Oct. 13       | Oct. 31       | E. France        | Nov. 15     | Nov. 22       |

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| STEAMERS     | TONS   | LEAVE HONGKONG           |
|--------------|--------|--------------------------|
| KOREA MARU   | 21,000 | July 1st                 |
| SHINYO MARU  | 21,000 | July 15th                |
| PERSIA MARU  | 21,000 | July 30th, at 10.30 A.M. |
| TATVO MARU   | 21,000 | Aug. 13th                |
| SIBERIA MARU | 21,000 | Aug. 27th                |

\* Omitting call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA

CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| STEAMERS   | TONS   | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|------------|--------|----------------|
| CHOYO MARU | 16,500 | July 19th      |
| GIRYO MARU | 16,500 | Aug. 15th      |

\* Cargo only.  
 For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—  
**Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.**  
 King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, Inc.

## GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES &amp; SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU)

"West Carmona" ... 24th June.

To VANCOUVER &amp; SEATTLE (via MANILA)

"West Iris" ... 25th June

"West Canon" ... 10th July.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. &amp; Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3005.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

## MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE &amp; BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

28th June

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. 78

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

## REGULAR FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

## JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" ... sailing on or about 4th July

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on or about 28th June.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 17th July.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and

NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 10th Aug. (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

St. George's Building

Telephone 2165. Telegrams "Prinprince."

## WEATHER REPORT.

June 22nd at 12.33.—Pressure changes since yesterday are small at all reporting stations.  
 A depression is still shown over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inch. Total since January 1st, 63.82 inches against an average of 31.64 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District

Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Rock (S.E. or variable winds, light to moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel — The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks (The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

JUNE 22ND, 1921.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Wind.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Vladivostok 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Nemuro 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Kobe 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Tokyo 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Koshi 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Nagasaki 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Kagoshima 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Oshima 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Naha 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Ishigaki 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Bonin Island 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Weihaiwei 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Hankow 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Ichang 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Kinkiang 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Changsha 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Shanghai 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Gutzlaff 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Sharp Peak 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Amoy 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Swatow 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Taichow 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Tientsin 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Koshu 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Pescadore 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Canton 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Gap Rock 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Macao 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Wuchow 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Hoikow 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Pakhoi 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Phu Lien 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Touane 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Cape S. James 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Dapri 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Dagupan 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Legaspi 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Tieloban 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Iloilo 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Surigao 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Yap 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

Labuan 6 a.m. 29.82 52° 55' 4°

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

"OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 10th July.  
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
(Managing Agents.)

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

LONDON GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

S.S. "CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs. C. CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DEUCALION" ... via Suez Canal ... 3rd July.  
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.  
\* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

To: Steamer To Sail

AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "SOOCHOW" ... On 23rd June, Noon.  
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "HUICHOW" ... On 25th June, 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SUIYANG" ... On 25th June, 4 P.M.  
SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KANCHOW" ... On 28th June, 10 A.M.  
SHANGHAI & PUKOW ... "SINKIANG" ... On 28th June, Noon.  
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SUNKING" ... On 30th June, Noon.  
SHANGHAI & PUKOW ... "CHENAN" ... On 2nd July, 4 P.M.  
HONGKONG & PUKOW ... "KAIKONG" ... On 24th July, 9 A.M.  
SHANGHAI & PUKOW ... "SZICHUEN" ... On 5th July, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 38,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Couper ... FRIDAY, June 24th, at 12 Noon.  
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, June 28th, at 12 Noon.  
"HAIHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, July 1st, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.P. & O. - British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.      | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                  |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| "DELTA"   | 8,000 | 25th June 7 A.M.      | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "DILWARA" | 5,400 | 28th July             | Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay |
| "SYRIA"   | 7,000 | 23rd July             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KALYAN"  | 9,000 | 6th Aug.              | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "MANELA"  | 7,200 | 19th Aug.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KASHMIR" | 9,000 | 2nd Sept.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" ... 6,949 ... 24th June 1 P.M. | Calcutta via S'pore, Pang &amp; R'goon

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.      | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                               |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| "EASTERN" | 4,500 | 29th June             | Sandakan, Thursday Island                 |
| "KANOWNA" | 7,000 | 25th July             | Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

| S.S.       | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination       |
|------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| "EURYALUS" | 3,700 | 28th June Noon.       | Swatow & Amoy.    |
| "DILWARA"  | 5,400 | 27th June 10 A.M.     | Shanghai only.    |
| "SYRIA"    | 7,000 | 28th June             | Shanghai & Japan. |
| "KALYAN"   | 9,000 | 5th July.             | Shanghai & Japan. |
| "KANOWNA"  | 7,000 | 6th July.             | Japan direct.     |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments of goods which they have received from this office.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DEVLIN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival, here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DUBLIN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

"TACOMA MARU" ... Friday, 8th July

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 29th June.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"BUSHO MARU" ... Friday, 1st July

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 9th July

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th July

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd June

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Yokohama &amp; Kobe

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 27th June

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th June

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY ... Thursday, 30th June

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building. [30]

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [38]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports).

| S.S.                | From Hongkong | Arrive Seattle |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| "WHEATLAND MONTANA" | July 20th     |                |
| "SILVER STATE"      | Aug. 13th     | Sept. 2nd.     |
| "CROSSKEYS"         | Aug. 15th     |                |
| "KEYSTONE STATE"    | Sept. 2nd     | Sept. 22nd     |
| "WENATCHEE"         | Oct. 2nd      | Oct. 22nd      |

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama).

S.S. "COAXET" ... July 22nd

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing July 5th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. Passenger Office, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[43]

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... to NEW YORK ... June 22nd.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... July 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone

AGENTS

5th Floor

2477 &amp; 2478.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION  | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATES          |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI ... | "PORTHOS" ... 20,000   | On or about 16th July. |

|                                                          |                         |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ | "PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 | On or about 23rd June |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" ... June 30th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

ANG CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.  
Agents,  
118, Connaught Road, Central

39

Tel. 3307

118, Connaught Road, Central



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## INWARD MAILS.

| FROM                           | PER          | DATE       |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Tokio                          | Tokyo Maru   | 23rd inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Delia        | 23rd inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Labore       | 23rd inst. |
| SHANGHAI AND JAPAN             | Shinkwa Maru | 23rd inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Kiungang     | 23rd inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Suiyang      | 23rd inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Kiungang     | 23rd inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Peking Maru  | 24th inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Seichuan     | 24th inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Seichuan     | 24th inst. |
| Europe via Suez (Letters only) | Europe Maru  | 25th inst. |
| London 19th May                | Europe Maru  | 25th inst. |
| Europe via Suez (Letters only) | Europe Maru  | 25th inst. |
| London 23rd May                | Europe Maru  | 25th inst. |
| SHANGHAI                       | Delia        | 26th inst. |

## OUTWARD MAILS.

| FOR                                                                                                                                | PER               | DATE                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| *Shanghai *North *China *Dairen, *Japan, and *San Francisco                                                                        | Hague Maru        | Thursday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.  |
| Philippines Is., Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island                                                                    | Tango Maru        | Thursday, 23rd, 9.45 A.M.  |
| Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.                      | Empress of Russia | Thursday, 23rd, 9.15 A.M.  |
| *Straits *Bangkok *Calcutta *Aden *Amoy *Shanghai and *N. China                                                                    | Phoenicia         | Thursday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M. |
| *Straits *Bangkok *Ceylon *Mauritius *L. Marques *South Africa *India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via LONDON                | Lake Fudie        | Thursday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M. |
| The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 23rd, inst. at 10 A.M.                                                                 | Seichuan          | Thursday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M. |
| Swatow                                                                                                                             | Hydrangea         | Thursday, 23rd, 2.30 P.M.  |
| Seigon                                                                                                                             | Hydrangea         | Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.  |
| Tourane                                                                                                                            | Kwai Wah          | Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.  |
| Straits *Bangkok *Calcutta and Aden                                                                                                | Takada            | Friday, 24th, 11.30 A.M.   |
| Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow                                                                                                           | Hai Lung          | Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.   |
| Haiphong                                                                                                                           | Cullopok          | Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.   |
| *Straits *Bangkok *Ceylon *Mauritius *L. Marques *South Africa *India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES | Delta             | Friday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.    |
| *Straits *Bangkok *Ceylon *Mauritius *L. Marques *South Africa *India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES            | Shinkwa Maru      | Saturday, 25th, 8.45 A.M.  |

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

### REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

#### LONDON SERVICE

|             |           |                              |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| "ANCHISES"  | 23RD JUNE | London, Amsterdam & Hamburg. |
| "LAOMEDON"  | 13TH JULY | London, Antwerp & Hamburg.   |
| "MENTOR"    | 19TH JULY | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp. |
| "TEUCER"    | 11TH AUG. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 16TH AUG. | London, Amsterdam & Antwerp. |

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

|             |           |                                |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| "EURYDAMAS" | 10TH JULY | Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool.  |
| "YANGTZE"   | 13TH JULY | M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.  |
| "AGAMEMNON" | 26TH JULY | Liverpool & Glasgow.           |
| "EURYPYLUS" | 5TH AUG.  | Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool. |

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND YOKOHAMA).

|               |           |                                |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| "TYNDAREUS"   | 6TH JULY  | Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver. |
| "PROTESILAUS" | 3RD AUG.  | Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver. |
| "IXION"       | 24TH AUG. | Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver. |

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

|             |          |           |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| "DEUCALION" | 3RD JULY | via Suez. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|

## HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

|             |           |                |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| "ANCHISES"  | 23RD JUNE | for London.    |
| "MENTOR"    | 19TH JULY | for London.    |
| "TEIRESIAS" | 16TH AUG. | for London.    |
| "ASCANTUS"  | 30TH AUG. | for Liverpool. |

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## SANITARY WASHABLE

## HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to—

WM. C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.

14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

## COMMERCIAL

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

June 23rd

|                                   |                       |         |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| On London—                        | Telegraphic Transfer  | 2/7     |
| Bank Bills, on demand             | 2/7                   |         |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days sight      | 2/7                   |         |
| Bank Bills, at 1 month sight      | 2/7                   |         |
| Credit, at 1 month sight          | 2/7                   |         |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months sight | 2/7                   |         |
| On Paris—                         | Bank Bills, on demand | 59 1/2  |
| Credit, 4 months sight            | 60 1/2                |         |
| On New York—                      | Bank Bills, on demand | 49 1/2  |
| Credit, at 60 days sight          | 51 1/2                |         |
| On Bombay—                        | Telegraphic Transfer  | 200     |
| On Calcutta—                      | Telegraphic Transfer  | 200     |
| On Shanghai—                      | Bank Bills, at sight  | 200     |
| Private, 30 days sight            | 200                   |         |
| On Yokohama—                      | On demand—Pence       | 102     |
| On Manila—                        | On demand—Pence       | 109     |
| On Singapore—                     | On demand—Pence       | 113     |
| On Batavia—                       | On demand—Pence       | 118 1/2 |
| On Hongkong—                      | On demand—Pence       | 118 1/2 |
| On Saigon—                        | On demand—Pence       | 118 1/2 |
| On Bangkok—                       | On demand—Pence       | 118 1/2 |
| SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate     | \$ 7.50 n.            |         |
| GOLD LAY 100 fine, per tad        | \$50.00               |         |
| BAR SILVER per oz.                | \$51.1                |         |

|          |                |                 |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| Hongkong | 10 cents piece | \$0.03 Premium. |
| Hongkong | 50             | 0.15 Discount.  |
| Canton   | 50             | 15.35           |
| Canton   | 10             | 0.00            |

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Paid-up Capital                  | \$15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds                    | \$15,000,000 |
| Sterling                         | \$15,000,000 |
| Silver                           | \$15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | \$15,000,000 |

Court of Directors:  
G. T. M. ELLIS, Esq., Chairman.  
G. M. DODD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., J. E. V. D. PATT, Esq.,  
A. S. GUBBY, Esq., W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.,  
H. M. P. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.,  
A. O. LANG, Esq., H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.  
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... \$2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000  
Deposits ... Frs. 685,000,000

The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE:  
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:  
Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnan, Fokien, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Singapore, Saigon, Yokohama, Haiphong, Moukden, New York, London, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Tientsin, Peking, Fanchow, Batavia.

BANKERS:  
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTARGIS, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Authorized Capital | £2,000,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | £1,800,000 |
| Paid-up Capital    | £1,050,000 |
| Reserve Fund       | £1,100,000 |

BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:  
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Cebu, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 28th, 1921.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00  
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 68,507,303.34

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Mongtze, Shanghai, Canton, Nankin, Singapore, Haiphong, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Pondichery, Hanoi.

BANKERS:  
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ... \$12,279,500.00  
Reserve Funds ... \$7,786,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE-PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

Limited. (TAIWAN BANK.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000  
Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... 9,880,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manjo, Fukuoka, Kure, Kobe, Kashiwa, Maeda, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manjo, Fukuoka, Kure, Kobe, Kashiwa, Maeda.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.



# Asahi Beer

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## DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

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### MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD., HONGKONG.

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REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

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SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JAPPA" ... 15th July.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

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FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; COMPANY.

4th Floor, Princes' Buildings, Telephone 1062

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital ... U.S. \$4,000,000  
Surplus and Undivided Profits ... U.S. \$1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE: BRANCH: NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

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## THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors

Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager ... Mr. L. S. HONG.

Asst. Manager ... Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager ... Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HONG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong Branch—Fanchow Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 3 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. CHANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

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